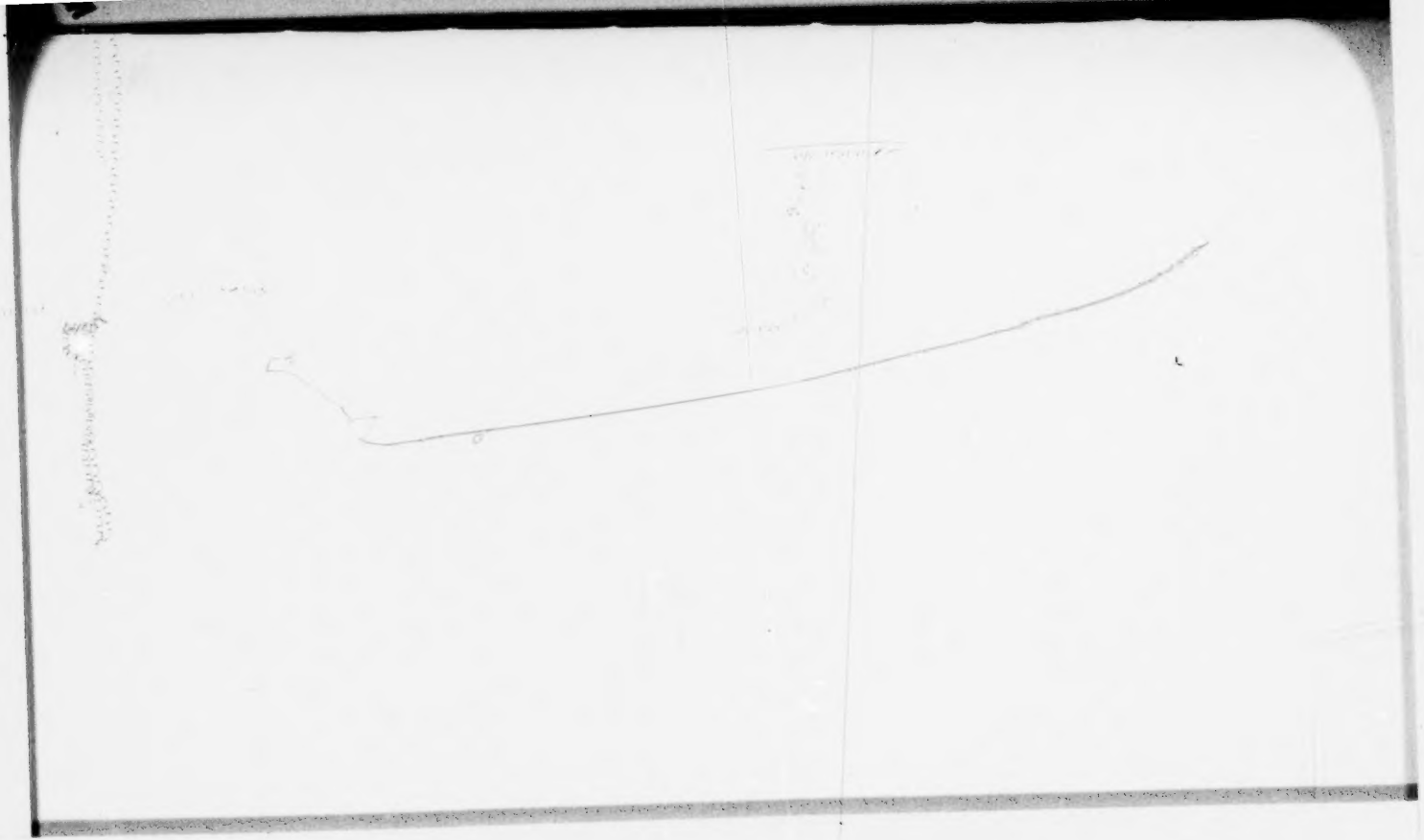

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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1972

NO. 72-550

CAROLYN BRADLEY, et al.,
Petitioners,

v.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, et al.,
Respondents.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE BRIEF *AMICI CURIAE* ON BEHALF OF BLACK PARENTS OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONERS, AND BRIEF *AMICI CURIAE*

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IN THE

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The individual plaintiffs in the case of *Emma Armour, et al.*,[1] v. *Jack P. Nix, et al.*, No. 16,708, Northern

[1]Emma Armour, Mattie Benns, Margaret Chelsey, Mary Clark, Mary Collins, Verna Collins, Eva Davis, Gloria Dixon, Mamie Dixon, Sallie Heard, Flora Hudson, Coy Lackey, Gloria Lawrence, Gwendolyn Lee, Ethel Matthews, JaNelle McCrary, Edward Moody, Bobbie J. Moore, Anna F. Pyles, Sara Reynolds, Evelyn Taylor, Lula Mae Trice, Hazel Tolbert, Mattie R. Weems, Margaret Welch, Elaine Wimbish, individually and on behalf of the class.

District of Georgia, move for leave to file a brief *amici curiae* in this case.

Amici are black parents whose children attend the Atlanta public schools. On June 7, 1972, they filed a class action seeking an order which would eliminate the existing segregated education in the Atlanta metropolitan area schools by providing a plan for the integration of such schools without regard to the limitations of city and county lines. Proceedings in *Armour* v. *Nix* have been stayed pending a decision in this case by this Court. A decision by this Court on the question of the power of district courts to order desegregation plans traversing political boundary lines will directly affect the outcome of *amici's* pending case.

Amici believe this Court should be cognizant of the possible impact of its decision in this case on other urban areas which embrace several local political units such as metropolitan Atlanta. It is believed that this brief will be of assistance to the Court in fashioning an appropriate remedy for Richmond and other urban communities with similar situations.

For these reasons, leave is respectfully requested to file the within brief *Amici Curiae*.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGIE PITTS HAMES
Attorney for Movants

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BRIEF *AMICI CURIAE* ON BEHALF OF BLACK PARENTS OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONERS

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinions of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth rcuit are reported at 462 F. 2d 1058 and the opinion the United States District Court for the Eastern strict of Virginia is reported at 338 F. Supp. 67.

JURISDICTION

The petition for a writ of certiorari was granted on January 15, 1973. The Court's jurisdiction rests upon 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE

Amici are plaintiffs in a class action pending in the Northern District of Georgia, *Armour* v. *Nix*, No. 16708 (hereafter the "metro case" or the "*Armour*" case), in which the issue is the federal court's power to remedy racial discrimination in the public schools by ordering desegregation across the boundary lines of political units.

ARGUMENT

A. THE POLITICAL BOUNDARY LINES OF CITIES AND COUNTIES ARE BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING MEANINGFUL INTEGRATION IN METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AND OTHER URBAN AREAS.

Atlanta's public schools approach 80% black enrollment. They are completely surrounded by a ring of white suburban schools (eight systems with 90 to 97% white enrollment). No meaningful desegregation plan can be developed within the confines of these separate units and the mandates of *Brown* v. *Board of Education*,[1] will remain thwarted unless the political boundary lines of these systems can be traversed by a desegregation order.

[1] 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

A map showing the location of each school in the five county area is inserted here because it vividly shows the concentration and isolation of black students within the Atlanta city boundaries.[2] Red dots are schools with 90% or more black enrollment, black dots are 90% or more white schools, and green dots are all others, so called "integrated schools."

Upon locating the Atlanta city lines, it can be immediately observed that there are many white schools just across that line in all directions (even within walking distance) from the numerous Atlanta black schools. The geography of the area and school locations provide many opportunities for pairing schools, a technique of little value now because of the boundary line barrier.

The Atlanta metropolitan area is made up of five county and four city educational systems. Each of the nine systems is a defendant in the metro case, *Armour* v. *Nix, supra*. There is a total of 324,178 students enrolled in the nine systems, of which 29% are black. The 1972-73 racial school enrollment data by system is set out below:

[2]Atlanta is partially in Fulton County and partially in DeKalb County. That portion of Atlanta which lies in DeKalb County is to the west of Decatur and east of the north-south county line near the center of the map. All other city systems are wholly within one county.

1972-73

System	No. of Schools	White	Black	Other	Total	Percentage White	Percentage Black
Atlanta (City)*	153	21,683	73,985	338	96,006	23%	77%
Fulton County	74	30,853	3,560	171	34,584	89%	11%
Decatur (City)	10	1,172	2,767	7	3,946	30%	70%
DeKalb County	102	77,466	8,308	345	86,119	90%	10%
Marietta (City)	10	3,963	1,135	0	5,098	78%	22%
Cobb County	57	45,474	1,295	274	47,043	97%	3%
Buford (City)	3	804	338	6	1,148	70%	30%
Gwinnett County	27	19,911	743	54	20,708	96%	4%
Clayton County	32	27,959	1,437	130	29,526	95%	5%
City Systems	176	27,622	78,225	351	106,198	26%	74%
County Systems	293	201,663	15,343	974	217,980	93%	7%
TOTAL METRO	469	229,285	93,568	1,325	324,178	71%	29%

*Updated Atlanta data show 19,655 white students, 73,046 black students; 21.1% White and 78.5% Black as of April 4, 1973.

**The information from this chart is taken from the Summary Tables, *School Desegregation in Metro-Atlanta* 1954-1973, pp. 28-29 (Research Atlanta, 1973), hereafter cited as "Research Atlanta". Copies of this publication will be filed with the Clerk of this Court.

The foregoing chart shows that 79% of all black students in the nine systems attend Atlanta schools, i.e., 73,985 of a total of 93,568. Of that number, 60,117 attend 46 all-black schools and 39 schools that have 90% or more black student enrollment. For these students, the constitutional concepts of *Brown* remain a hollow mockery nearly twenty years after their pronouncement. Of the total 22,021 Atlanta white students, 7,345 attend 20 schools that are 90% or more white student enrollment.[3] Thus, 67,522 Atlanta students (or 70%) attend racially identifiable schools (using 10%, a very conservative percentage for the criterion of racial "identifiability"). The percentage of students attending racially identifiable schools in the county systems is even greater, namely, 84%, however that percentage attends almost exclusively white schools.

B. THE POLITICAL BOUNDARY LINES HAVE BEEN A BARRIER TO THE DISTRICT COURT IN DEVISING DESEGREGATION PLANS FOR THE ATLANTA AREA.

HISTORY

Atlanta City

The first integration suit[4] in the Atlanta metro area was filed against the Atlanta Board of Education in January, 1958. By Court order (delayed one year), grades 11 and 12 were "integrated" in 1961 by approval of 9 out of 130 applications for transfers of black students to four white schools.[5] This was the first Atlanta integration effort in response to the 1954 *Brown* decision (the 1961 plan called for one grade each year).

[3]Research Atlanta, p. 36-38, 1972-73 enrollment data.
[4]*Calhoun* v. *Latimer*, now captioned *Calhoun* v. *Cook*.
[5]Research Atlanta, p. 4.

In 1965, the district court ordered all grades desegregated by 1967-68 through a "freedom of choice" plan. Because of the failure of the freedom of choice plan to desegregate the schools, the district court in 1970 ordered the Atlanta system to pay for transportation of students desiring to transfer under a "Majority to Minority" voluntary transfer plan.[6] Since that time, the district court has twice found the Atlanta system unitary and has been twice reversed by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Worthy of note here is the district court's observation of futility in trying to devise a plan for only the Atlanta system in its July, 1971, decision, *Calhoun* v. *Cook* 332 F. Supp. 804 (N.D. Ga. 1971). The district court in 1971 proposed consolidation with at least the Fulton County system as a partial solution to Atlanta's problem. Judge Sidney O. Smith wrote:

> Looking ahead, the court is compelled to note that the critical point for public education in the City of Atlanta and its environs has been reached. The situation calls for a sweeping examination of its relationship to housing, planning, finances, rapid transit and all the other external factors which vitally affect its role in the community. Apparently, no serious effort has been expended on the question of consolidation of the Atlanta system with the Fulton County system. In terms of efficiency, taxes, and quality education, such consolidations normally produce long-range improvements. In terms of the current problem, such consolidation might well produce partial, even though not perfect, solutions. . . . Short of such critical reevaluation, the Atlanta system faces a difficult task in merely "hanging on" to its present position, awaiting the uncertain reversal of white flight from its limits.

[6]Approximately 2,000 students have transferred to other schools under this plan. Research Atlanta p. 33.

In reversing the basic holding in that case, the Fifth Circuit ordered that the district court permit the *Calhoun* plaintiffs to propose an Atlanta integration plan and, further, directed the Court to make findings of fact and conclusions of law on the question of "consolidation" which had been proposed by the district court (451 F.2d 583). The district court has not yet pursued the second directive except for one hearing in conjunction with the metro case. As a result of that hearing, all proceedings in the metro case and the *Calhoun* consolidation issue were stayed pending the outcome of the Richmond, Denver, and Detroit cases.[7] In a recent appeal, the Fifth Circuit specifically ruled that its directives to develop an Atlanta plan did not affect its prior directive to the district court to decide the "consolidation" issue.[8]

A compromise plan negotiated by some black parents and the Board of Education was ordered implemented, April 4, 1973, in Atlanta, *Calhoun* v. *Cook*, ____ F. Supp. ____ (N.D. Ga. 1973) (No. 6298). That plan will leave 83 schools with more than 90% black students. In this recent ruling, the district court also specifically reserved the question of consolidation for future determination. Thus, the issue of whether political boundary

[7] *Armour* v. *Nix*, No. 16708, N.D. Ga. order dated November 17, 1972; *Bradley* v. *School Board of Richmond*, 324 F.Supp 396 (E.D. Va. 1971), *rev'd*, 462 F.2d 1058 (4th Cir. 1972), *cert. granted*, ____ U.S. ____ (1973); *Keyes* v. *Denver School District No. 1*, 445 F.2d 990 (10th Cir. 1971), *cert. granted* 404 U.S. 1036 (1972), argued October 12, 1972; *Bradley* v. *Milliken*, 345 F.Supp 914 (E.D. Mich. 1972), aff'd 433 F.2d 897 (6th Cir. 1972), heard *en banc* February 8, 1973.

[8] *Calhoun* v. *Cook*, order dated October 6, 1972. Plaintiffs in *Armour* v. *Nix* do not necessarily advocate consolidation in a strict sense. They advance the federation approach, namely, a joint operation of schools leaving all local boards of education intact and the creation of a "metro board" from the local board membership.

lines may be crossed in developing future plans for desegregating the metro Atlanta schools awaits a ruling by this Court.

Fulton County

A 1969 case, *Hightower* v. *West*, 430 F.2d 552 (5th Cir. 1970), resulted in an integration order for the Fulton County system. Of the 72 schools in the system, 15 are all white and 37 are 90% or more white. There remain three schools 90% or more black and two schools 80% or more black. Total student enrollment is 31,024 white and 3,560 black.[9] Reference is made to the metropolitan area map which shows a cluster of all white schools in Fulton County just south of the Atlanta City limits.

Decatur City

The case of *U.S.* v. *Georgia*, 466 F.2d 197 (5th Cir. 1972), involved 81 school systems, including the Decatur City system. An order was issued in August 1972, directing Decatur to develop a plan of desegregation. No plan has been approved or implemented. Of the eleven schools, four are 90% or more black, three are 90% or more white. The system has 2,767 black students and 1,179 white students.[10]

DeKalb County

In 1969 the DeKalb County Board was ordered to desegregate its schools, *Pitts* v. *Cherry*, N.D. Ga. No. 11946. Of the 107 schools, two are 90% or more black and four are more than 50% black student enroll-

[9]Research Atlanta, p. 44-45.
[10]*Id.*, p. 44.

ment. Twenty-nine schools are 100% white and 49 schools are 90% or more white. This is the second largest system in the metro area with 77,811 white students and 8,308 black students.[11]

Cobb County

There has been no desegregation case involving the Cobb County systems. The county has 97% white student enrollment. Of its 57 schools, 53 are 90% or more white (including 15 all white). Three schools have up to 15% black enrollment and one has 23% black enrollment.[12] Reference to the map will reveal many white schools just across the Atlanta city line in South Cobb County. Again, this shows very real possibilities for use of the pairing technique with the concentration of black schools in west Atlanta.

Marietta City

No suit has involved the Marietta system. The black student population of Marietta approximates 30%.[13] With only a few exceptions, each school's enrollment reflects this percentage. Reference to the map reflects that several schools just across the city line, however, are 90% or more white.

Gwinnett County

Of the 26 schools, 25 are either all white or 90% or more white; the other one is approximately 30% black.[14]

[11] *Id.*, p. 42-44. This is a major residential community.
[12] *Id.*, p. 40-41.
[13] *Id.*, p. 46.
[14] *Id.*

Buford City

This system has only three schools and each reflects approximately the system's one-third black student enrollment.[15]

Clayton County

Of the 32 Clayton County schools, 28 are all white or have 90% or more white students. The other four have from 11 to 20% black enrollment.[16] An order to desegregate one predominantly black school was entered in *U.S.* v. *Clayton County Board of Education*, 331 F.Supp. 466 (N.D. Ga. 1971). The map shows many of the white schools are located just over the city line in a cluster with other Fulton County white schools all of which provide pairing possibilities not available when desegregation efforts are confined by political lines.

* * *

In the nine systems, the Atlanta City system had annually increased in both black and white enrollment until 1961 (the year nine black students integrated the schools) when the white student enrollment trend reversed. White enrollment began at 50,673 in 1951-52 and went from a high of 55,249 in 1959-60 to 22,021 at the beginning of 1972-73 school year (now 19,655 as of April, 1973). Black student enrollment for the same period increased from 23,674 to 73,985 in 1972-73.

The Decatur City system has also lost white students in large numbers and the black enrollment has grown in numbers and percentage (from 19.4% in 1951-52 to 70% in 1972-73).

[15] *Id.*, p. 40.
[16] *Id.*

Marietta City schools have had some decrease in the number of white student enrollment and an increase in black percentage.[17]

The five counties have annually had substantial increases in white enrollment. A chart showing the school enrollment in the nine systems since 1951 is included herein as Appendix A. A chart which shows general population data from the 1950, '60 and '70 census is included as Appendix B.

The political boundary lines of the counties and cities have served to isolate black students in the city schools and prevent any meaningful desegregation of the schools.

C. WHERE THE RIGHT TO EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES HAS BEEN DENIED BY A LONG HISTORY OF *DE JURE* SEGREGATION, ACTION BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN SCHOOL BOARDS TO PRESERVE SEGREGATED SCHOOL SYSTEMS THROUGH THE USE OF EXISTING POLITICAL BOUNDARIES IS SUFFICIENT STATE ACTION TO JUSTIFY A FEDERAL COURT DESEGREGATION ORDER WHICH CUTS ACROSS SUCH BOUNDARIES.

The majority opinion in the Fourth Circuit below rests essentially on a failure to find state action which was intended to achieve, or had the effect of achieving, the marked racial concentration of the Richmond city school system and those of the surrounding counties.

[17]The phenomenon of black concentration in the city areas is largely traceable to county failure to build public housing. See *Housing All Atlantans Subsidy Programs*, Atlanta Regional Metropolitan Commission, 1970.

Amici agree with Judge Winter that such a current causal linking should be unnecessary when the efforts of a federal court (and local school authorities) to eradicate the effects of one hundred years of *de jure* segregation are frustrated by the happenstance of existing boundaries of political subdivisions within an otherwise cohesive metropolitan area. In a *de jure* situation, particularly one aggravated by the deliberate delay of the Richmond school authorities described by Judge Winter, it is difficult to justify a denial of the federal constitutional rights afforded by *Brown* on the basis of considerations of federalism.

Assuming, however, that current state action intended to preserve segregated schools, or having that effect is a necessary prerequisite in *de jure* metropolitan area integration cases, clearly it is not only action of school boards which would satisfy this requirement. It could hardly be argued that a state legislature could subdivide counties or cities to preserve a racially identifiable school system without this constituting state action. *U.S.* v. *Scotland Neck Board of Education*, 407 U.S. 484 (1972).

Amici are not in a position to comment upon the existence or non-existence of actions or inactions by authorities in Henrico and Chesterfield Counties which might be considered state action which denied equal educational opportunities. The majority in the Fourth Circuit opinion stated that whatever action the Henrico and Chesterfield Counties took to keep blacks out, it was "slight indeed" compared to the myriad of reasons for concentration of black persons in Richmond and such did not support the conclusion that it had been "invidious state action" which had resulted in the racial

composition of the three school systems. The court further observed:

> Indeed this record warrants no other conclusion than that the forces influencing demographic patterns in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and other metropolitan areas have operated in the same way in the Richmond metropolitan area to produce the same result.

The inclusion of Atlanta in this generalization by the Court was erroneous. *Amici* believe that this Court's attention should be directed to federal court decisions which indicate that state action, indeed not slight, has caused the racial isolation in the City of Atlanta. As recently as 1970 Fulton County was found to have violated rights of prospective public housing tenants (a class composed of 88% to 90% blacks) by resisting attempts to build public housing projects in the unincorporated area outside Atlanta, i.e., that area served by the Fulton County Board of Education.[18]

In *Crow* v. *Brown*, 332 F. Supp. 382 (N.D. Ga. 1971), *aff'd* 457 F.2d 788 (5th Cir. 1972), Fulton County's official interference in denying public housing building permits and Atlanta's policy of building most of its public housing within 8 of Atlanta's 132 square miles led the court to conclude that such state action caused "racial concentration in a compacted area [in Atlanta]. One of the consequences of this racial concentration is that it has become virtually impossible to achieve meaningful school desegregation. . . ."

[18]In the Fulton County school desegregation case, the segregated schools were characterized by the Fifth Circuit as "the product of residential segregation and, historically, the location of schools to serve a segregated community." *Hightower* v. *West*, *supra*, at 555.

In twice finding the Atlanta school system unitary, the district court has cited local segregated housing policies as the reason for Atlanta's segregated schools. Further, it has found that the housing patterns are attributable to local and other official actions, stating:

> Federal agencies including the F.H.A., a number of federal financial regulatory agencies, the public housing administration, plus local agencies administering their programs, have engaged in a broad pattern of affirmative acts to promote racial housing segregation in Atlanta and its suburbs. . . .[11]

Thus, the district court in Atlanta and the Fifth Circuit have clearly ruled that Atlanta's segregated schools are the product of segregated housing and the segregated housing patterns have been caused by governmental actions—not unknown forces. If this Court agrees with the Fourth Circuit that something in addition to historical *de jure* action or inaction is required to justify a cross-political boundary line desegregation order, then this Court should clearly recognize that indirect and sometimes subtle actions by authorities other than school boards cause the racial concentration or isolation and that such action should be sufficient to warrant a cross-political boundary line desegregation order. Despite the evidence, or absence thereof, as to state action causing the segregated housing patterns in Richmond, such should not be conclusive on the question of remedy because state action has already been adjudicated by the district court as the causative factor leading to Atlanta's segregated housing

[11] *Calhoun* v. *Cook*, ___ F.Supp. ___ (N.D. Ga. 1972). See also prior decision 332 F.Supp. 804 (N.D. Ga. 1971). The best statement of the dillema facing the Atlanta Board of Education is found in its application to stay the Fifth Circuit order of October 6, 1972, filed in this court October 25, 1972.

and schools. Without the cross-political line remedy, the system of racially indentifiable schools described herein will continue to exist in metropolitan Atlanta and other urban areas.

CONCLUSION

Amici urge the Court to reverse the Court of Appeals and find that the federal courts may cross local political boundary lines where necessary to enforce the federal constitutional rights declared in *Brown*.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A

ATLANTA METROPOLITAN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1951-1973

Year		*Atlanta*	*Fulton*	*Decatur*	*DeKalb*	*Cobb*	*Marietta*	*Buford*	*Gwinnett*	*Clayton*
1951-2	%	31.8%	16.2%	19.4%	12.7%	6.1%	15.1%	*	10.4%	19.0%
	black	23,674	3,014	729	2,294	685	719		833	1,053
	white	50,673	15,480	3,019	15,749	10,393	4,040		7,135	4,481
1953-4		32.1%	14.8%	19.7%	10.4%	4.4%	15%	23.6%	7.9%	17.0%
		27,305	2,953	838	2,408	622	889	212	611	1,171
		57,551	16,909	3,396	20,698	13,305	5,036	686	7,053	5,686
1955-6		34.4%	14.5%	19.9%	9.2%	4.9%	15.2%	21.4%	7.3%	14.7%
		32,494	3,194	892	2,794	830	901	217	622	1,317
		61,982	18,807	3,584	27,312	16,096	4,994	796	7,898	7,602
1957-8		38.1%	13.9%	20.5%	8.4%	4.6%	16.8%	23.3%	6.8%	13.4%
		38,133	3,529	922	3,134	927	996	258	662	1,395
		61,866	21,716	3,565	33,742	18,926	4,909	847	8,752	8,971
1959-0		41.8%	13.7%	20.0%	7.7%	4.4%	17.6%	27.0%	6.7%	12.4%
		39,823	3,787	914	3,399	1,050	1,098	285	695	1,526
		55,249	23,838	3,651	40,613	22,338	5,129	767	9,625	10,761
1961-2		44.8%	13.5%	20.7%	7.0%	3.6%	21.4%	29.5%	6.5%	10.4%
		44,444	4,008	893	3,626	1,047	1,413	314	735	1,604
		54,750	25,558	3,419	48,124	27,985	5,178	748	10,414	13,691
1963-4		48.6%	12.5%	21.0%	5.9%	3.5%	22.5%	29.2%	6.1%	9.6%
		51,738	4,030	914	3,706	1,153	1,418	344	768	1,739
		54,658	28,122	3,436	58,141	31,301	4,874	831	11,822	16,244

1965-6	56.0%	11.5%	**	5.0%	3.5%	24.6%	32.8%	5.7%	**
	61,717	4,028	**	3,819	1,422	1,434	359	779	**
	46,492	30,824	**	72,281	38,132	4,393	733	12,787	**
1967-8	61.8%	11.3%	51.7%	5.5%	3.5%	22.0%	**	5.4%	7.4%
	68,721	3,842	2,038	4,293	1,425	1,224	**	808	1,733
	42,506	30,305	1,901	73,674	39,493	4,324	**	14,257	21,743
1969-0	68.7%	10.3%	64.1%	6.5%	3.4%	21.0%	29.5%	4.6%	5.8%
	72,523	3,604	2,729	5,640	1,556	1,224	329	796	1,585
	33,046	31,260	1,525	80,219	42,948	4,511	786	16,446	25,311
1971-2	72.2%	10.0%	67.8%	7.6%	2.9%	20.5%	29.7%	4.1%	5.3%
	72,318	3,510	2,804	6,638	1,372	1,113	350	760	1,454
	27,849	31,573	1,322	80,774	44,411	4,306	828	17,870	25,692
1972-3	77.0%	8.9%	70.0%	10.0%	2.8%	22.[illegible]%	30.0%	3.8%	5.0%
	73,985	3,560	2,767	8,308	1,295	1,135	346	743	1,437
	22,021	31,024	1,179	77,811	45,748	3,963	811	19,965	28,089

*Buford System not yet created.

**Data not available.

SOURCE: Data for 1951-54, Georgia State Board of Education Yearly Reports.
Data for 1965-72, HEW Regional Office, Civil Rights Division.
Data for 1965-66, City of Atlanta, Atlanta School System.

APPENDIX B

POPULATION IN ATLANTA SMSA[1] 1950-70

Jurisdiction	1950 Total Pop.	1950 % Black	1960 Total Pop.	1960 % Black	1970 Total Pop.	1970 % Black
Clayton County*	22,872	17%	46,365	10%	98,043	5%
Cobb County*	61,830	10%	114,174	7%	196,793	4%
DeKalb County*	136,395	11%	256,782	8%	415,387	14%
Fulton County*	473,572	31%	556,326	34%	607,592	39%
Gwinnett County*	32,320	10%	43,541	8%	72,349	5%
Atlanta[2]	331,314	37%	487,455	38%	496,973	51%
Buford	3,812	22%	4,168	24%	4,640	23%
Decatur	21,635	15%	22,026	14%	21,943	39%
Marietta	20,687	14%	25,565	14%	27,216	13%
METRO TOTAL	726,989	23%	1,017,188	22%	1,390,164	23%

*County data include cities; Metro total figure is total of county data and includes cities.

[1]Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population; 1950 (G.P.O. 1952); 1960 (G.P.O. 1961); 1970 (G.P.O. PC(1)-B48, Oct. 1971).

[2]Data for the City of Atlanta should be qualified: data for 1950 are for 1950 City limits, while data for 1960 and 1970 are for 1953 City limits. Corrected 1950 data are not applicable.